

The Orchard, and the Garden:
CONTAINING CERTAINE NECESSARIE, SECRET, AND ORDINARIE KNOWLEDGES IN GRAFTING AND GARDENING.

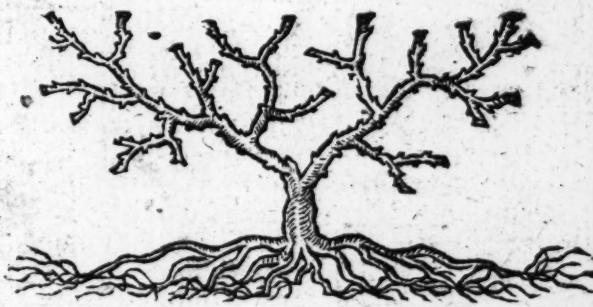
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Wherin are described sundry waies
to graffe, and diuers proper new plots for
the Garden.

Gathered from the Dutch and French.

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(vol. d.)

Also to know the time and season, when it is
good to sow and replant all manner
of Seedes.



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Here follow certaine common instruc-
tions, how the stumpe must be chosen,
whereupon you will graffe
or plant.



Verie diligent householder who will
plant, shoud chuse thereto a con-
uenient place, to the end that the
wild beast chaw not, nor paire the
plants, or if they be young, whol-
ly eate in pecces, which to auoid,
is needfull to be in a towne or closed orchard, where
there be not too much shadows, wherein be a sweet
ground well muckt, tilled and turned.

Euery plant wll haue foure things.

First moistnesse, so that the seedes or stumpe be
moist or greene.

Secondly, a conuenient place, which hath
such earth as will lightly bee rubbed to powder,
and that the Sunne may come to it: for where
there is fleshe lome, a leane ground, or sandy, or dry,
burnd, or salt ground, there is nothing good to
be planted, to haue any continuance: **A**uerthe-
lesse, where the ground is leane, there you must give

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him more dung. In a fat ground not so much. You must take heed, that the ground bee not too moist nor too dry. You must not mucke the trees with hogs dung.

Thirdly, A mediate water or nourishing moistnesse, therefore be those orchards best which are situated between two waters, for those that are planted by a water side, remaine still young and fruitfull, and haue commonly the barkes moother and thinner than the others. And those trees are more fruitfull than others which are planted in a valley, or in the lower part of a deepe hill: for from those hills may come to them nourishment and moistnesse, and the ground which is so situated, is much fruitfull: but he that cannot get for his trees such a ground, must with all diligence seeke, if he may bring to his trees a little spring or pond, of which the trees may sometimes find some reviving, and if you may not haue any of those, and haue a garden, who by it selfe is naught: the trees will grow with thicke roots, which hindereth the growing of them, and dryeth them at length.

Fourthly, The aire is required, which must be agreeable to them, and of complexion to beare, for there be some trees that doe prosper in all aires: to wit, apple and pear, cherry and plumtrees. Some will haue a cold aire, to wit, chesse-nut trees: and some a very warme aire, as the Palme and Pepper-trees: therefore they be rare with vs. That plant which hath these fourre things shall prosper: and if they want one or more of these fourre things, they will decay, and their prospering perish.

At what time trees ought to be planted and set.

All kind of trees may be planted, transported, and cut in March, but it is better they be turned in October, for then the frost hurteth them not so much as at other times: for learned men say, that in drie townes and warme countries they plant in October or November, and that in moist townes and cold vallies they plant in February or March: in none other time may you plant or graffe. When you will plant or set againe wild stumps, if there be any thing broken at the root, cut it off. Every plant must be set two foot one from another, or at the least one foot, especially when they should beare strong fruits: likewise when thou wilt set strong seedes, as Nuts, Almonds, and Peaches. When a man will plant two stumps, so must they be of two yeare old, except the Wine.

These things you must understand of those plants or stumps which are planted with roots.

How the stumps and plants must be prepared and dressed, which you will plant.

The plant or sprout you must cut round about, so that you leau the very end of it, and put it then into a hole: but if the stumpe be great, cut it cleane off, and then put onely the vndermost part into a hole, long or short as you will: but if you find two stumps growen together, you may cut the lesser away. And aboue all things you must take heede that the sprout grow vpright, and if it will not,

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you must constraine, and tie it to a sticke,

Here follow certaine instructions how the trees
must be kept, and how you must
labour them.

Some trees will haue a fat ground, as figge trees
and mulberry trees; and some leane ground but
all trees be in that point equall, that they will haue
in the top drye ground, and in the bottome moist
earth.

2 In harwest you must uncover the roots of the
trees so deepe, that they may partly be seen, and lay
dung vpon them, which dung must be dissolued of
raine in the ground that it may come to the rootes,
which mucking giueth good encrease to the rootis.

3 If the ground wherein the trees stand, be too
sandy, then mixe among it faire and new lome: and
if it be too lomy then mixe amongst it sand in place
of mucke, the which you must not only doe hard by
the tree, but also foure or five foot off from it round
about the tree, according as the tree is in lignes, or
that the roots are large and great.

Such diligence giueth to the trees great helpe,
for their nourishment & strength is therby renewed.
Hereafter you shall understand, whereby to know
the fruitfull soile.

4 In the fat ground the stumps wherupon you
will graffe, must be left long, but in leane ground
short.

5 The plantes of trees from their youth, till
three years, must not be cut nor shred, but they may
bee transported, and if they be too weake, you may
pricke

pricke stickes next unto them.

6 Diligent regard must be take, that no sprouts spring out of the stump, which might take the nourishment from the tree sprouts. and those boughes which spring from the root of the tree, at the first planting.

7 When thou perceiuest the yong trees to waxe weake, then vncouer the roots, and put other fresh ground to them.

8 If the ground be neither too soft nor too hard, then may you chuse all kind of stumpees (in Februarie) for to plant, when the greene iurce is dispersed in the barke, but when the ground is too hard, then the sweat holes or pores of the root do remaine closed and stopped, so that they cannot draw to them their nourishment: such hardnesse of the ground or earth hindereth the aire, and moistnes which commeth from beneath vpward, for it cannot be pierced of the sof. sprouts, with the small heat which is beneath, therfore you must come to help them with a spade, for with a plough you will never come to an end, because of the root.

9 There is great diligence to be taken for prescruing of the trees, whē they begin to grow great, to scrape from the barke all rudenes, which is done when you take from them all superfluitie, and sprouts which come out of the tree. You may cut them in February.

10 It is good for the trees to mucke them often, and moderately to water their roote.

Also to cleave the rootes, and lay stones into them, to the end they may recuine againe, of the drynesse which they haue suffered, or of the barrennesse

of the ground, or when the young planted trees for the great heat will perish. Also when immoderate heat is, then you must helpe them with turning of the ground, & with watering, but the water wherewith you should water them, must not bee altogether fresh, nor cold, or newly drawne out of a spring: but out of a ditch, pond, or well, or any other foule ditch water, or with spring water, which hath stand long in the Sunne, or put a little dung in the water, and stirre it once or twice well about, and the water will be fat, wherewith water your Trees. You may also keepe them with shadows and straw from the heat: or els put (in great heat) fat greene hearbes at the stumpe, tempered with lome: some annoint the stumpe (toward the South, or Mid-day) with chalke, some with oile, or with any other ointment that cooleth.

¶ When you would transpose a plant, or haue wild stumpes digged out to plant again, then mark the part which standeth towardes the South or Mid-day, and put it so againe when you grasse it.

How to keepe plants, stumpes, or trees, from the wild beasts, that they hurt them not.

¶ Here the path of the beast is free and reme-
diless, there must be put poles, and with thornes the same yong trees must be inclosed.

That the Deares spoile them not.

¶ Take the piss of a Deare, and annoint the Tree therewith,

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That the Hares doe not hurt them.

Spit in thy hand, and annoint the sprouts therewith, and no Hare will hurt them.

Here follow some instructions of grafting.



First you must know that imping, grafting, and setting is all one thing. The imping sprouts must be yong and new with great bodies and many eyes: for where many and great budgs be that is a token that is of a strong fruit.

2 The imping sprouts must be broken off at the sunne tiling, although that those of the other side broken off grow likewis: yet those of the other side

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are

are most naturall & temperate of heat: Some countrey clownes beleche, that if you in cutting of the sprouts, turne them upside down, that they wil never grow right, but be crooked.

3 All grafting and imping is done by putting one into another by a fast binding, that the little sprout may spread his boughes to the stumpe or tree, wherein it is grafted, that so it may become one tree.

4 Ouer young imps (which are so weake, that they will breake before they be put into the earth, or into the stumpe) are naught, and therefore they may not be imped or set.

5 When you impe vpon a house, or fruit tree, the fruit will be farre better: But if you cut off a Garden tree a braunch, and impe it into one of his owne sprouts, it wil bring forth fruit of another tast, form and bignesse: for imping maketh all the diuersties in peares, apples, and other frutes.

6 It is farre better to impe low in the stumpe than in the top in the high branches: yet neverthelesse, if you will make of wild Apple trees Garden trees, you may impe them vpon the top.

7 In great trees which haue a great bark, it is not so good to impe: for they take not to them so easily the veines of the roots which grow out of the young sprouts, because of her hardnesse, and especially when the imping sprouts are too weak. Wherefore they which graffe trees, must seeke small and young stumpes, wherein they find much liquor and little hardnesse, and which may endure the binding.

8 It is best imping or grafting when the liquor is in the bark, if you haue a great tree vpon the which

which you would impe, and hath many braunches, you may cut them all off, and impe into the stumps all kind of boughes, such as you please: but if the tree be ouer old, so that her boughs be ronkeled, and her moistnesse consumed, then cut the tree cleane off, and let the stumpe stand a whole yeare: afterward take þ sprouts which are sprung out of that stumpe, and graffe them, and cast the others away. Such a stumpe is like to bear, and therfore nourish as many sprouts as you please: but if it be a wild stumpe, graffe garden sprouts vpon it.

9 If you graffe a sprout or bough vpon a Haw-thorne tree, that same bough will grow great, and the stumpe will remain small, therfore he that will impe vpon such a tree, see he cut it off by the root, then will the imbed sprout and the stumpe grow all of one thicknesse: but you must haue stil regard that you impe kind vpon kind, as apples vpon apples, peares vpon peares: for he that graffeth straunge vpon straunge, as peares vpon apples, and apples on peares, and such like, although it be done often for pleasures sake, yet will it not last: for the naturall nourishment is so, that it will hardly nourish a strange kind of fruit.

10 The tree which is graffed in februarie, in his fruits grow no wormes nor maggots.

11 When the imbing sprouts begin to prosper, and wil not grow straight and leuell, then you must constraine them perforce, that they may grow orderly. Furthermore, you must haue a care to keepe the prospering sproutes well with stickes from the winde, if they stand anything high, and especially when they haue stood a yeare or two: and when

they are pricked in the stumpe, it is most needfull as shall after appeare. And because there be many and diuerse waies to graffe & know how wild stumpes and trees are to be made garden trees: we thought it good to set some of them downe.

Diuers fashions and waies of grafting
there be.

HE that will extraordinarilie graffe all manner of trees, he must know that the more one tree is like another, the better it will prosper.

The first sort of grafting is, when the sprout is pricked betwene the bark and the wood of the stumpe, which must be done in May, or April, when the bark may easily be loosed from the tree, and is done after this sort.

First take a stumpe of tree, and cut him off with a sharpe Hawe, knife, or such like instrument, where he is smoothest and clearest, and ful of iure, and poliſh the place with the bark of the same tree which was cut off. Afterward tie the stumpe with a peece of bark, and then prick a hole betwene the bark of the tree with a prick of bone, elder wood, or yron, so that it cleave not, and then put in the place of the prick, the sprout, which you must haue broken off a plain and even tree, of a good kind, and one yeare old, which you shall know by this: every braunch haue runcled knotis like the ioynt of a mans finger, cut it at one side vnder the knot, so that you touch not the heart of the Tree: and at the other side, you must softly loose the bark, that the sprout may ioyne very close to the stumpe; then pull out the

the pricke, and take the sprout, and turne the green
barke to the barke of the stumpe, so that it may
stand streight.

The sprout may be fourte or fiftie fingers, or eight
at the most, high aboue the stumpe.

Of this sort of unping you may set two, thre, or
more, according to the bignesse of the stumpe, or as
he can beare. prouided alwayes that they stand at
the least the length of a finger one from another.

Afterward tie it fast (with barke) togither, and
put ouer it good mucke, and tie ouer it a cloth, that
no rame, or aile, may come beïweene it and hurt it.
This sort of unping is commonly used in stumps,
which are great and old trees, whose bark is thick
and strong, as apple trees, peare trees, cherrie trees,
and willow trees, on which are imbed oftentimes
apples, also on figge trees, and chestnut trees;

Such grafting is also done in high stumps, and
braunches, which be great, but they must be well
kept from the wind, that it do not breaue them.

After this sort you may graft many sortes & kinds
of peares vpon one tree, but if you bring peares vpon
apples, or apples vpon peares stumps, it will
not last long, as aforesaid.

The first way of grafting prospereth best, and
hath a good continuance, there be many other sortes
of grafting, as followeth.

Another way of grafting is, when the stumps
are clouen, and the sprouts afterwards
are put in, the which doe as good effect
as the first sort followeth.

Another way is, when the stumps
are clouen, and the sprouts
are put in, the which doe as good effect
as the first sort followeth.

Take a young tree which is scant of the big-
nesse of a finger, and cut it smooth and even, and
cleave it in the middest, then take the sprout which
you will impe, and cut it thre square, and at the one
side leane the barke vncut, and then turne the same
barke ouward at the stumpe, and tie it fast, as I
haue taught, that the wind nor rayne hurt him
not.

Otherwise.

When the stumpe is vncouered and cleane bur-
nishiſt at the ſoft place, then tie him fast, that he cleave
no further than to the length of your sprout, which
you muſt graffe vpon him, and then leaue the prick
in it, then make your sprout pointed like a prick, ſo
that the middle be not touched, then put it into the
cleſt, having cleaſed the hole firſt with the point of
a knife, ſo that one barke may touch the other, and
ouward one wood another, to the end the moiſture
may haue the moze eaſier his course, then pul out the
prick, and that which remains open and bare be-
tweene the cleſt and the ſprout, that bind wel euery
where with the barke of the tree, or with hard prcf-
ſing with a little ſand, or with dung of an Oxe, or
with waxe, or with a linnen cloth wafhed in waxe,
that no raine, wind, or wormes may hurt it. This
helpeth much to keepe the moiſtneſſe in, which com-
meth from the root, that it cannot breake out, but
nouriſheth the better the new plant: but when the
ſtumps are great they be cleaved after two wayes.
The firſt is, that you cut or cleave the tree with a
knife at one ſide only, till vnto the heart, & that you
graft

graft into it but one sprout. The other is, that you cleave it all at once, and that you pricke or graft on euery side one sprout, or one alone, and leaue the other side without.

When the stumpe is but a little bigger, then the sprout must necessarily bee clouen in two, and you must graft but one sprout into it, as is said in the beginning.

This cleaving may be done in February, March, and Aprill, then it is good to cut them before they be green, for to keepe the the better vnder the ground, in cold or moist places.

The third way of grafting.

This sort of grafting is very subtil, wittie, and ready, and is done as followeth.

Go to a smooth Apple or Pear tree, in Aprill, when the trees get liquor, and secke a braunch which hath greene eyes, and see that the same bee lesse than your little finger, and teare it from the tree, and where you see that the greene sprouts will come off, there cut them off wholly; and cleaue the middle thereof, that the little red at the wood may turne about, and draw it not off, vntil you come vnto another good pear or apple tree, and secke there another braunch of the same bignesse that the other was, and cut it off, and take from it likewise the red, as far as you will put them againe, and looke where the braunches sioyne; that they may well set together vpon the top, and tie the same place gently and well with a little bark, behinde and before, that the water may not hurt them, and in the first

yeare

yeare it bringeth sooth leaves and braunches, in the second, flowers, whiche you may break off, for the sprout is yet too tender, so that it may beare no fruit, and in the third yeare it bringeth flowers and fruit, and by this meanes you may graft diuers kinds of peares and apples vpon one tree. I haue likewise set such sprouts vpon wild stumpes, and they haue prospered.

The fourth way of grafting.

How buds are transported and bound vpon another tree, like as a plaister is tied to a mans bo-
dy, this sort of grafting is called in Latine Emplastrum. We read of such a sort of grafting, which is called in Latine Abduccellum, and it is much like unto this sort, wherfore we will only speake of it, and is done after this sort.

When you see vpon a great fruitfull bough, a budde that will prosper without doubt, and woulde same plantis vpon another tree, take a sharpe knife & litle the barkie vp twoingers breadth, that the bud be not hurt, then goe to another tree, vpon the which you will graft, and cut into a conuenient place, alike hole into the barkie, & put the same bud with the barkie into it, and tie it with dung or wi. h a clout whiche hath lien in a dunghill ouer the cut, that it may be kept from the outward damage of weather, and for an especiall nourishment and kee-
ping of the inue iugce; then cut off the braunches whiche aboue it that the mother way the better nou-
rish the new come: within twenty dayes after, take away the band, so that you see that the strange bud
hath

hath prospered and ioyned himselfe with the tree. This may be done in March, when the bark com- meth easily from the tree. Also in Aprill, May, and June, and yet the prospereth both before and after a time, when you may conueniently find such buds.

This sort of planting prospereth best in a willow tree or such like, which is pierced through, and is done after this sort.

The fift way.

VV **H**e you pierce a willow sticke with a sharp piercer, see that between euery hole be left the space of one foot, and pricke therein branches a little scraped, and put the sticke into a ditch, so that the branches stand vpright, and one part of y sticke must remaine ouer the earth, and within a yeare after take it out of the ditch, and cut the sticke asunder, so find you the braunches full of roote s, and put euery one into a hole in the ground, and it would not be hurtfull that the holes were stopped with lome, or with waxe.

Some doe take in March a fresh Beech tree, which is of a mans thicknesse, and pierce him ouerthwart with maine and great holes and small holes till unto y lowermost bark, or quite through: then take sprouts or boughes, which be as big and small, that they may fit into the holes: and when you will put them into the Beech stumpe, you must scrape the uppermost bark off, vntil the green and no further: then the bough must remaine into the Beech, the sprouts must stand a foot or somewhat lesse asunder, then keepe your beech stump with the

L

spouts

sprouts in a fresh ground, and scant a foot deepe, you must first maime the sproutes, that they may not flourish, then the next March ensuing dig it out with the sprouts, and cut it asunder with a Saw, and every blocke which is cut off with his branch, you must set in a fresh ground, and so they wil bring forth the fruit the same yeare.

The sixt way.

This way teacheth how to graffe, that they may bring forth fruit the first yeare, the which doe as followeth.

Take an old stumpe of what kind soever it be, the uppermost bark till to the lower green bark, a span long or somewhat lesse, which doe in haruest in the wane of the moone, and annoiunt it with Oxe-dung and earth, and tie it with bark, and after in March when trees are transposed from one place to another, then cu the same branch from the tree, and put it into the ground, and it will bring fruit the same yeare, I haue scene that one hath prickt stickes on Allhallowe, in the earth and hath pulled it em out againe vpon Christmas eue, and put bougtes in the holes, and they haue prospered and come out.

The seventh.

Perce the top of a stumpe which is not over small, and draw a bark through it, and maine it with a knife as far as it standeth on the top, and in eight daies after poure water vpon it, that the top of the stumpe may close, This must be done in haruest, and

and in the March following cut it off from the tree,
and bruse the top and put it with the same earth in
another ground.

The eight way.

Vill you graffe a tree, that the fruit be without stones. Take a sprout and graffe it into a great stumpe, with the thicker and lower part of the sprout, then take the upper or thinner end of the sprout, and cut it also fit to be graffed, and turne it downward, and graffe it into the said stumpe, and whē the sprout of both sides prospereth, cut it in the midst asunder, so that whitch is growne right upward with the tree, the fruit of it ha:th stones, but that whitch was the top of the sprout that groweth contrary, bringeth forth fruit without stones. And if so be the turned sprout prosper, you must breake off the other, to the end that the turned sprout doe not perish, which you may try after this sort: for oftentimes it commeth and prospereth, and many times it is perished and spoiled.

How Cherries are to bee graffed, that they may
come without stones.

Vill you make that Cherries growe without stones: pare a little Cherry tree of one year old at the stumpe, and cleave it asunder from the top to the roote, which doe in May, and make an Iron ut to draw the hart or marrow from both sides of the tree; then tie it fast togither, and annoiit it with Oxē dung or lome, and within a yeaare after, when

it is growne & healed, go to another little tree which is of the same kind, and which hath not yet brought fruit, and graffe that same on the little tree, so shall that same tree bring his fruit without stonyes,

How a Vine is to be planted vpon a Cherry tree.

Plant a Vine tree next vnto a Cherrie tree, and when it groweth high, the pierce a hole into the Cherry tree right aboue it, that the hole be no bigger than the vine is thicke, & pare the vpper barkie of the vine braunch till vnto the grecke, so farre as it must go through the tree, and look well to it, that the braunch of the Vine be not brusled and well anointed. You must not suffer any sproutes to come out of the vine fro the ground vp, but vnto the tree onely, that which commeth out of the other side, let that same grow & bring fruit. Then the next March following, if the vine prosper and grow fast into the tree, then cut the vine from the tree off, and annoint the place with diligence, and it will bring fruit,

How a grape of a Vine may be brought into a glasse,

Will you make that a grape grow into a narow glasse, take the glasse before the grape cast her bloud, or while she is little, & put her into the glasse, and she will ripen in the glasse,

To graffe Medlars on a Pearetree.

If you graffe a braunche of a Medlar vpon a Peare-tree, the Medlars will bee sweete and durable,

durable, so that you may keepe them longer than
otherwise.

How Apples or other fruits may be
made redde.

If you will graft vpon a wilde stumpe, put the
sprouts in Pikes blood, and then graft them, and
the fruit will be red.

Otherwise.

Take an apple braunch, and graft it vpon an al-
der stumpe, and the apples will be red. Likewise
if you graft them vpon cherry trees.

Of the Quince tree.

The Quince tree commeth not of any grafting,
but you must plucke him out by the rootes, and
plant him againe into a good ground or earth.

Otherwise.

The Quince tree requireth a dry & sweet ground,
and he prospereth therin.

How to make that Quinces be-
come great.

Take a braunch of a Quince tree when it hath
cast his blood, where a Quince groweth at, and
put it into a pot, and set it into the ground, and let
the

the Quince grow in it, and it will be very great,

And if you wil shew some cunning therwith, cause to bee made a pot, which hath a mans face in the bottome of it, or any other picture whatsoeuer, and when the Quinces have blossomed, thin boyle the branch, and put the quince into the pot, and she will grow very bigge, in the shape of a man, which may also be done in pompons, mellons, cucumbers, and other earthly fruitz.

The conclusion of grafting.

Out of all the forswritten causes (gentle reader) is evidently shewen, that although every planting or grafting be better from like to like, & from kind to kind, yet neuerthelesse it agreeth also with contrary kindes, as now is said, wherefore he that wil exercise and vse the same, and try divers kinds, he may see and make many wonders.

What joy and fruit commeth of trees.

The first.

The first is, that you plant divers & many kindes: for every householder who hath care to his nourishment, with all diligence can selb oftentimes such trees to be brought from forraigne countries.

The second.

The second is, when the trees be planted and set orderly and pleasantly, they giue no small pleasure

sure to a man, therfore every one shuld cut his trees
orderly, and he that cannot, shuld procure other
men to do it, which know how to do it.

The third is of well smelling and
spiced fruit.

CLeave a tree asunder, or a braunch of a fruitfull
tree, to the hart or pith, and cut a peice out of it,
and put therin poudered splices, or what spice soever
you will, or what colour you will desire, and tie a
barke hard about it and annoiint it with lome and
oxe dung, and the fruit wil get both the sauour and
colour, according to the spice you haue put in it.

How fower fruits be made sweet.

VV High tree beareth fower fruits, in the same
pierce a hole a foot or somewhat lesse as
about the root, and fill that with honey, and stop the
hole with a haire theyn braunch, and the fruit will
be sweet.

How trees ought to be kept when they wax old.

WHEN trees loose their strength and vertue for
age, & the braunches breaue off for the weight
of the fruit, or when they wax barren for lacke of
moisture, that they beare not fruit every yeaer, but
scant currie other or third yeaer, you n̄ use cut some
of his heauie braunches, which he can little nou-
rish, which is done to the end that he might keepe
some nōisinesse to himselfe for his nourishment, for
els

elg the moistnesse would go all into his braunches.

Wherby you may marke whether you must give them or take away from them, braunches, according to their nourishment, and as the earth wher the standeth, can abide, that is, you must leaue them so much as will nourish them, and no more, which if you doe not, the trees will bring so little fruit, that your labour will not be recompensed;

Whiche cutting of trees may be done from the beginning of November till to the end of March, in warme countries. But it is more naturall to bee done, from the time that the leaues fall, till the time that they begin to grow green again, except where the frost is very great and sharpe.

How trees must be kept from diuers sicknesse,
and first how to keepe them from
the Canker.

VVhen the Canker commeth in any tree, he becommeth barren and dry, for it mounteth from the stumpes into the top, and when it taketh a peare or apple tree, the bark will be blacke and barren thereabouts, which must be cut off with a knife, to the fresh wood, and then the place must be anointed with oxe dung, and tie it with bark, so that neither wind nor raine may hurt it.

Against wormes which must be driven out
of the tree.

IT happeneth oftentimes, that the superfluities of moistnesse in the trees breaketh out like as sometimes

times to a man or beast betwene the flesh and skin: and when that beginneth to rot, wormes grow out of it which take h his strength away, wherefore marke.

When the barke of a tree at any time swelletth, cut it presently open, tha: the poyson may run out; and if you find already wormes in it, draw them out with a little yron hooke.

How the wormes are to be killed, if they be already growne into the tree.

If you will kill the wormes which grow in the tree, take pepper, lawell and incense, and mingle all well together with good wine, and pierce a hole into the tree downward, till to the pith or hart of the tree, and poure this mixture into it, and stop it with a hawthorne, and the wormes will die.

Otherwise.

Take ashes or dust, and mingle it with sallot oile, annoins the trees therewith, and the wormes will die.

Otherwise.

Take powdered incuse when you graffe, and bring it between the barke of the stumpe, which you will graffe, and no wormes will eat the fruit.

Whē a tree in many places becommeth changeable because of wormes, or superfluous humours. Cleave the tree at some end from the top of the

D

stumpe

stumpe to the earth, that all the soule liquors may come out and dry. Also when a tree becommeth sicke because of euill humours or fault of ground, so þ he becommeth worm-eaten, or bringeth no fruit, take the earth away from the root, and put other sweeter in the place, and pierce a great hole in the stumpe, and put therein a pin of oke, and it helpeth.

A remedie against Caterpillers.

All kind of Caterpillers which eat the greene, and blossomes of the tree, do hurt them very much, so that therafter may come no fruit.

Therefore their egges which lie hidden, as it were in a cobwebbe, must diligently be searched, and burned from the boughs, before they bring forth other Caterpillers, which do in December, January, and February.

Some were wont to breake them off, and tread them with their feet, but therewith they be not wholly killed. The fire consumeth all things, and therefore it is best to burne them.

Against the Pismires or Ants, when they will hurt the young trees.

Cut the leaues off which are eaten or poysoned of the Ants or Pismires, and where there is any thing made bruelle in the top of the tree of those little wormes, that rub in peeces with your hands, that it may not staine the other leaues, and that the young sprouts may grow vp without any hinderance.

How

How to keepe the Pismires from the
Trees.

First make a iuice of an heareb called Portabaca, and mix it with vineger, and sprinckle the stump therewith, or annoiint the stump with wine dreggs. Some take a little weake pitch, but very thinnie, that it may not hurt the tree.

Another instruction.

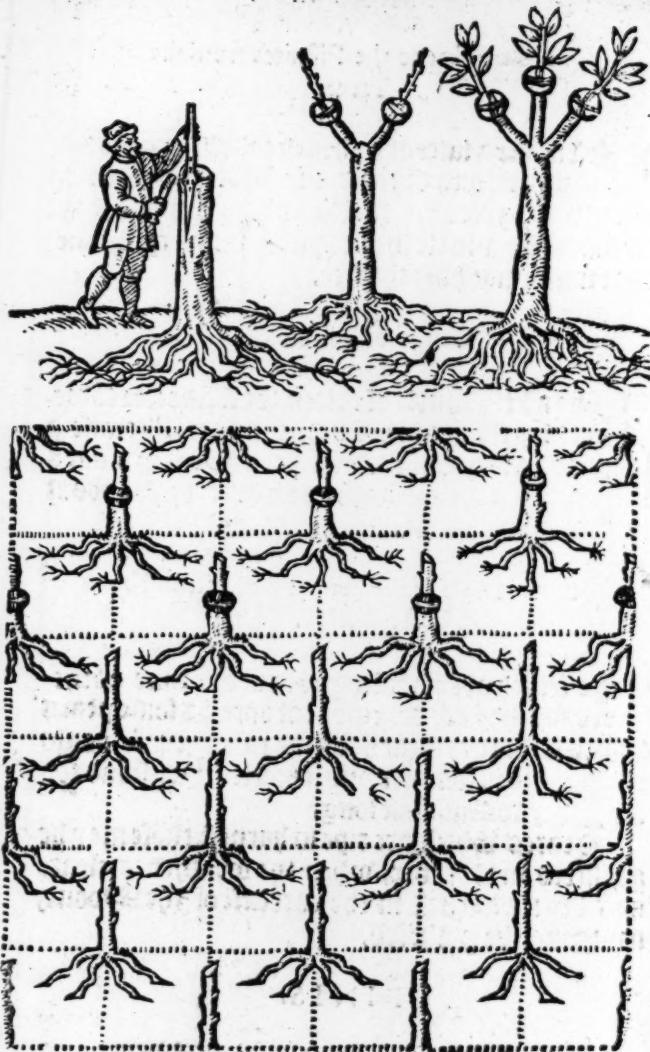
Take a little bundle of cotten, woll, flaxe, or towe, and lay it about the stump, and tie likewise a bundle aboue, about the stump, and draw it out a litle, and the Pismire can do no hurt, or put about the stump bird-lime.

In what time of the haruest the fruit must be
gathered.

The fruits are not altogither at one time gath-
ered, for they are not ripe al at once, as some pearcs
which shew the ripenesse by the colour, those shoud
be gathered in sommier, and if you let them stand too
long, they will not last long.

Pearcs which are ripe in haruest, those may be
gathered in October, when the weather is cleare
and dry: in haruest in the increase of the Moone,
fruits may be gathered.

FINIS.





A short instruction verie profitable
and necessary for all those that delight in gardening,
to know the times and seasons when it is good to sow
and replant all manner of seeds.



Abbages must be sowne in Februarie, March, or Aprill, at the waning of the Moone, and replanted also in the decrease thereof.

Cabbage Lettuce, in Februarie, March, or July, in an old moone.

Onions and Leckes must be sownen in February or March, at the waning of the moone.

Beets must be sowne in Februarie or March, in a full moone.

Coleworches white and greene in February, or March, in an old moone, and such a signe X, it is good to replant them.

Parships must be sownen in Februarie, Aprill, or June, also in an old moone.

Radish must be sownen in February, March, or June, in a new moone.

Pompons must be sownen in February, March, or June, also in a new moone.

Lacumbers and Melongs must be sowne in February March, or June, in an old moone.

Spinage must be sown in February or March, in an old moone.

Parsely must be sowne in February, or March,
in a full moone.

Fennel and Anniseed must be sowne in Februa-
ry or March, in a full moone.

White Lycorie must bee sowne in Februarie,
March, July, or August, in a full moone.

Cardus Benedictus must be sowne in Februa-
rie, March, or May, when the moone is old.

Basill must be sowne in March, wh. n the moone
is old.

Pourslane must be sowne in February or March
in a new moone.

Margeram, Violets, and Time, must be sowne
in February, March, or Aprill, in a new moone.

Flower-gentle, Rosemary, and Lavander, must
be sowne in February or Aprill, in a new moone.

Rocket and Garden Cresses must bee sowne in
February, in a new moone.

Hauell must be sowne in Februarie or March
in a new moone.

Saffron must bee sowne in March, when the
moone is old.

Coriander and Burrege must bee sowne in Fe-
bruary or March, in a new moone.

Hartshorne and Hampshire must bee sowne in
Februarie, March, or Aprill, when the moone is
olde.

Silly-flowers, Harts-ease, and Wall-flowers,
must be sowne in March or Aprill, when the moon
is old.

Cardons and Artochokes must be sowne in A-
prill or March, when the moone is old.

Chickewede must bee sowne in Februarie, or
March.

March, in the full of the moone.

Burnet must be sown in February, or March, when the moone is old.

Double Marigolds must be sowne in Februa-
rie or March, in a new moone.

Ispop and Sauozie must bee sownen in March,
when the moone is old.

White Poppy must bee sownen in Februarie or
March, in a new moone.

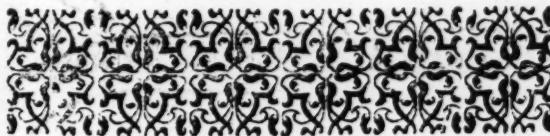
Palma Christi must be sownen in February, in a
new moone.

Sparges and Sperage is to be sownen in Fe-
bruary, when the moone is old.

Larkes-foot must be sownen in February, when
the moone is old.

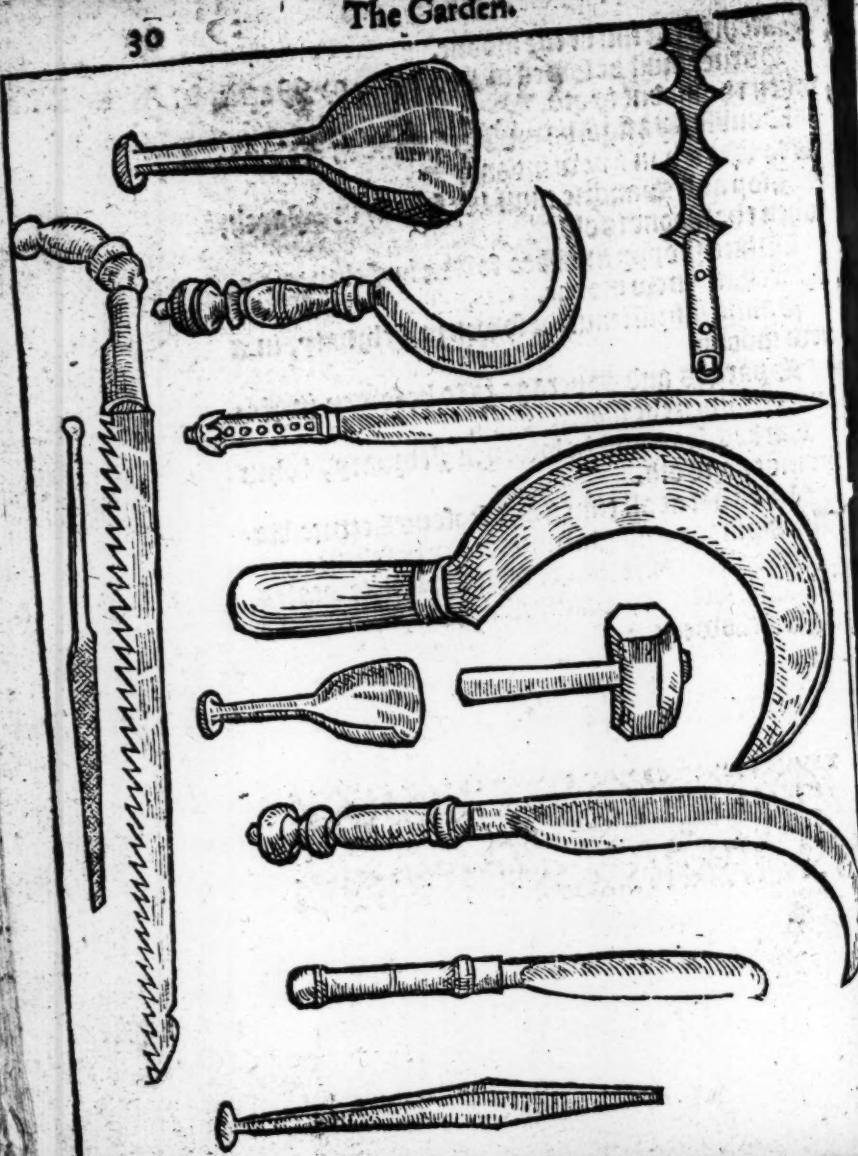
Note, that at all time g and seasons Lettuce, Ra-
dish, Spinage, and Parsnips, may be sowne.

Note also, from cold are to be kept Colewurkes,
Cabbige, Lettuce, Basill, Carduus, Artichokes,
and Coltflowers.

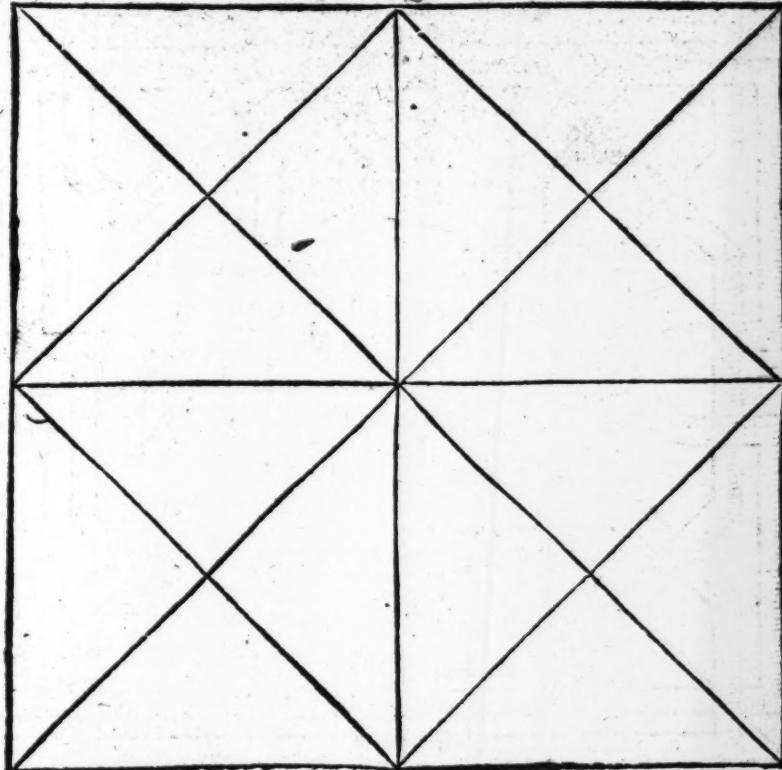


The Garden.

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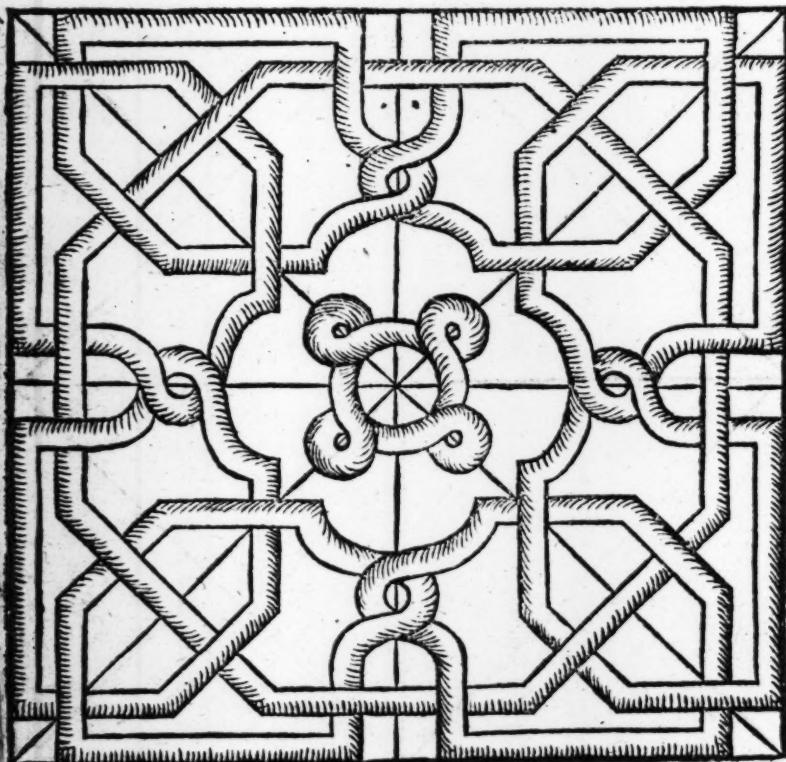
A DIRECTION TO SET OR LAY
your lines or thread to make or draw a simple
knot, without a border.



You must leaue your lines as they be first set, vntill your knot
be altogether finished or done.

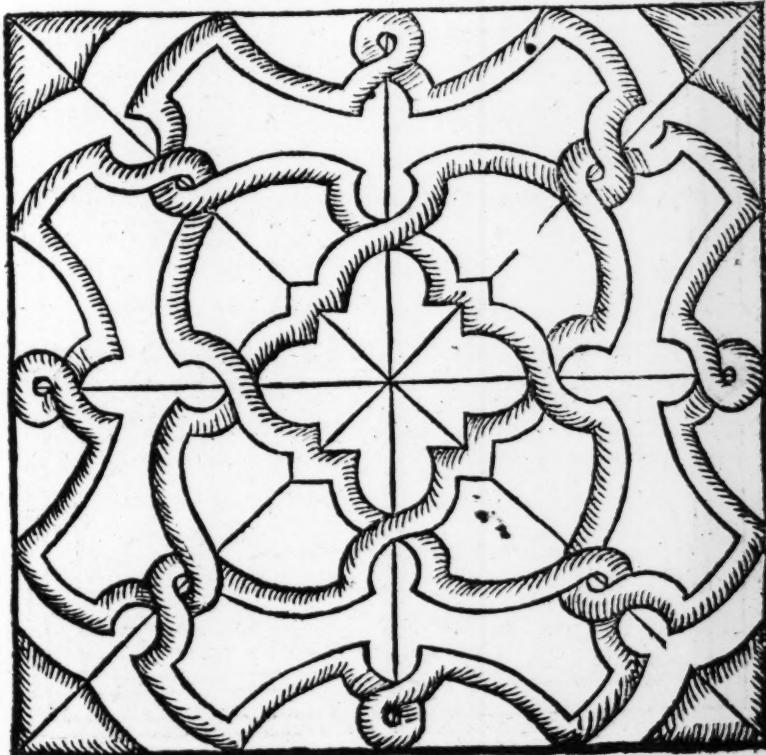
E

THE MANER OR ORDER TO SET
the thred or line vpon another manner of knot.

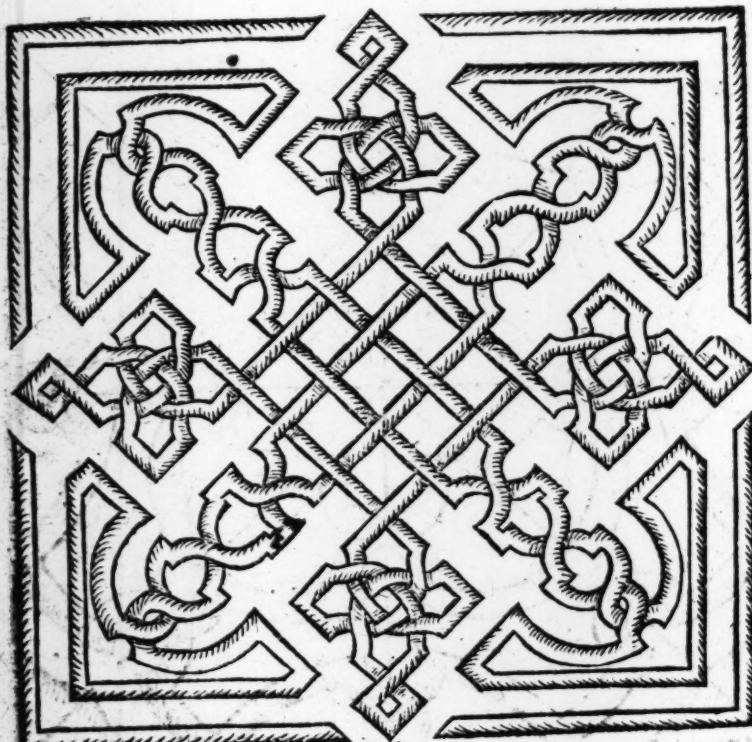


continuing this order vpon another knot in this manner
and soe by degrees vntil the knot is made.

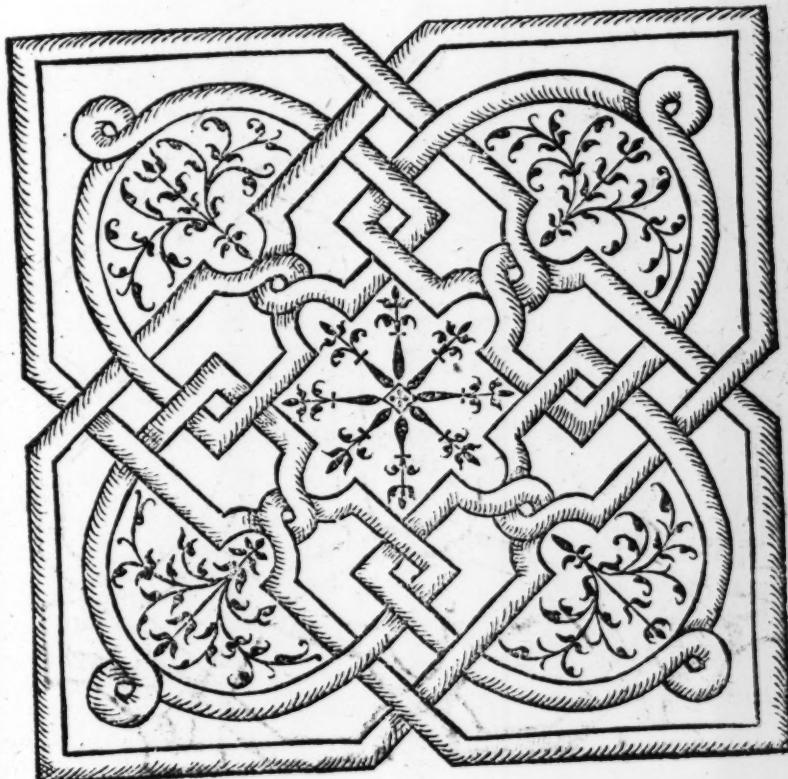
A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR
lines to make another manner of knot.

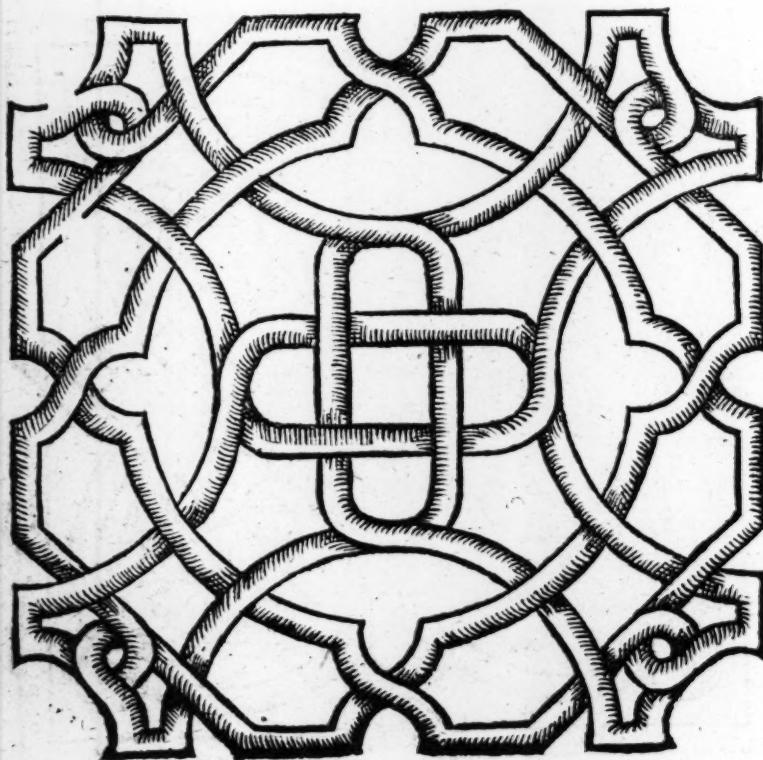


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

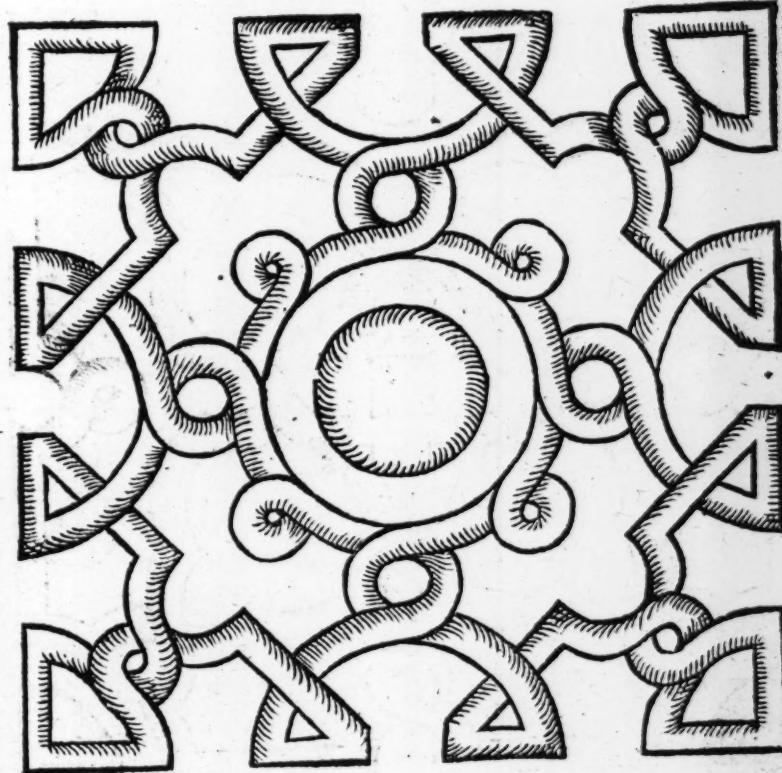


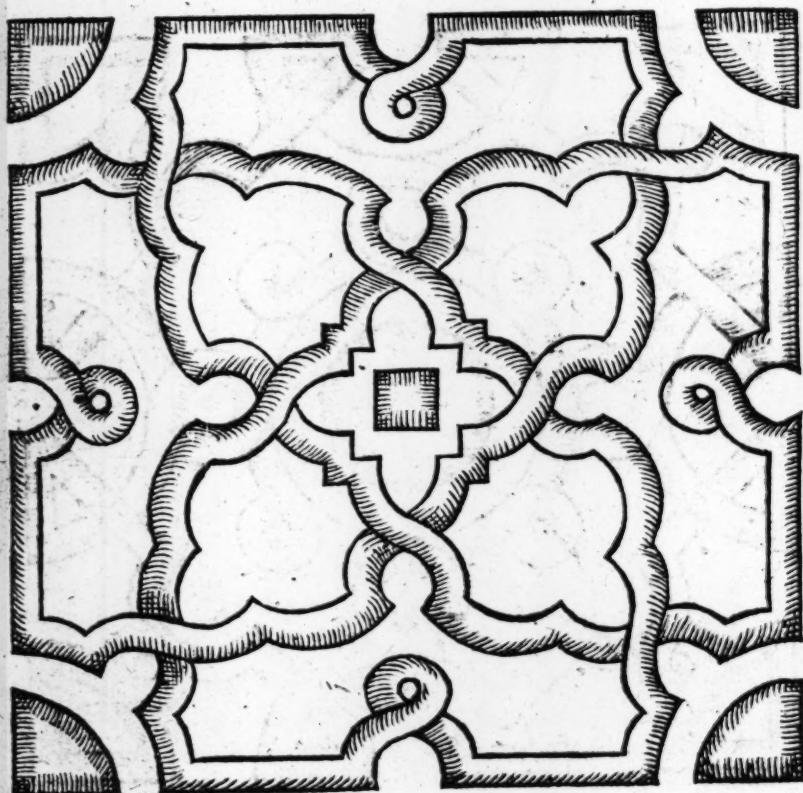
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



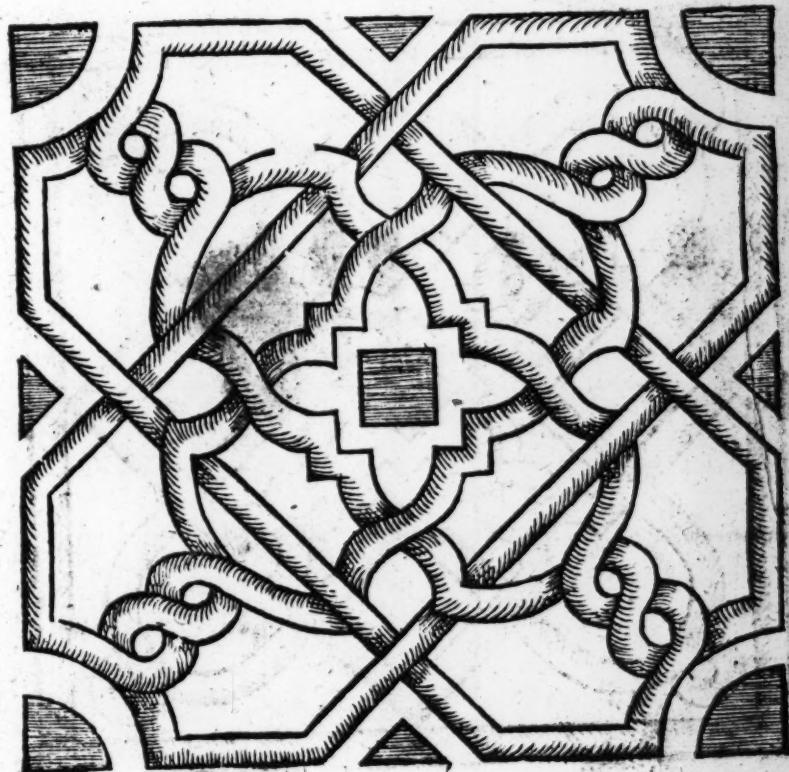
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-
OUT LINES.

A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

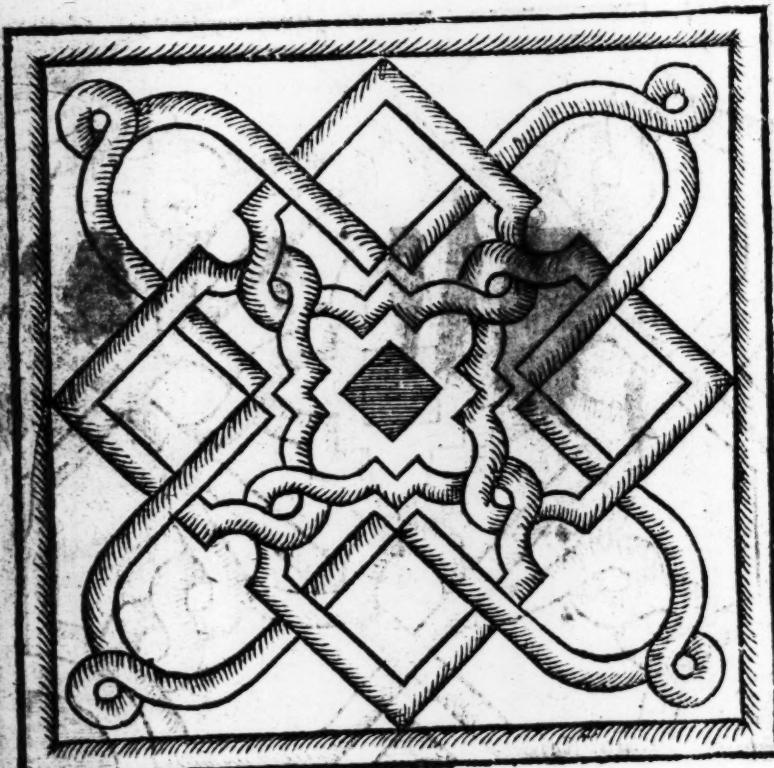


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

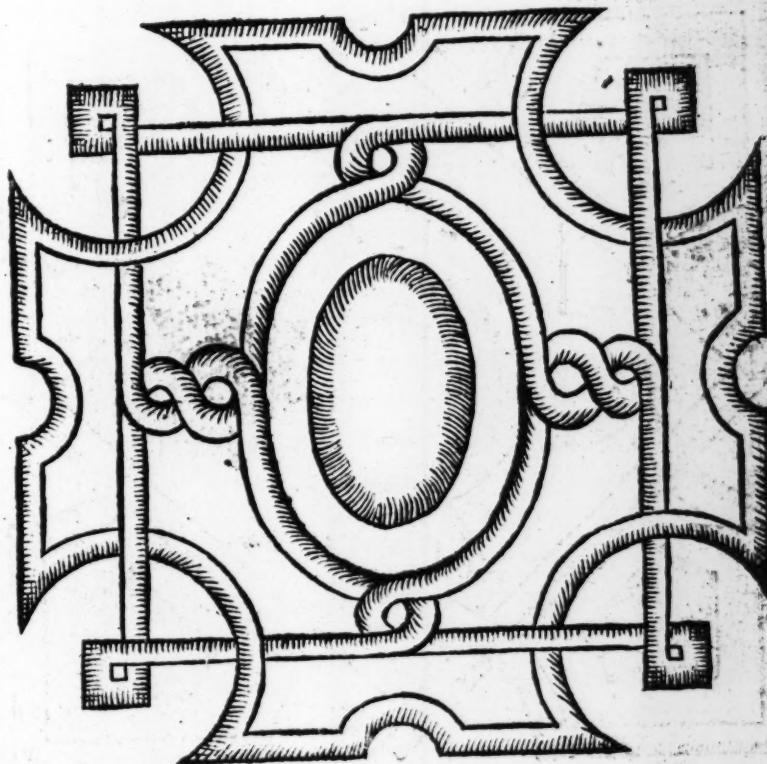
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OUT LINE'S.



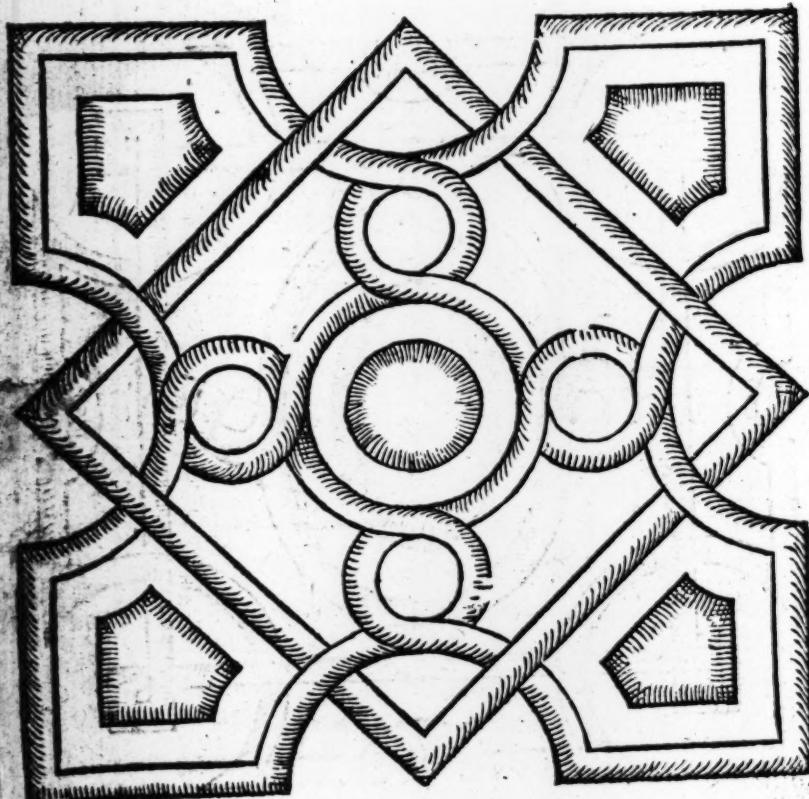
A PLAIN KNOT WITH
OUT LINES.



A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

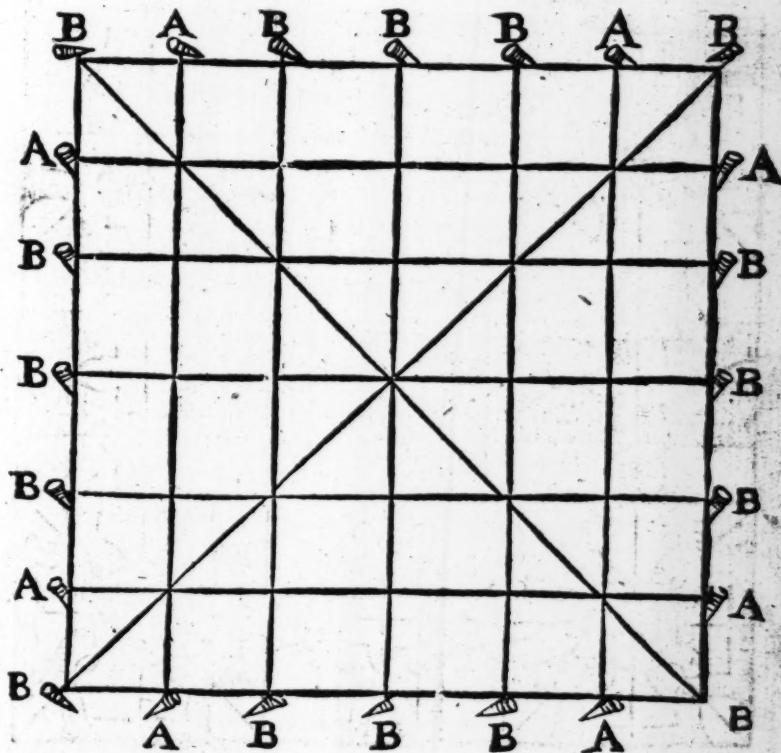


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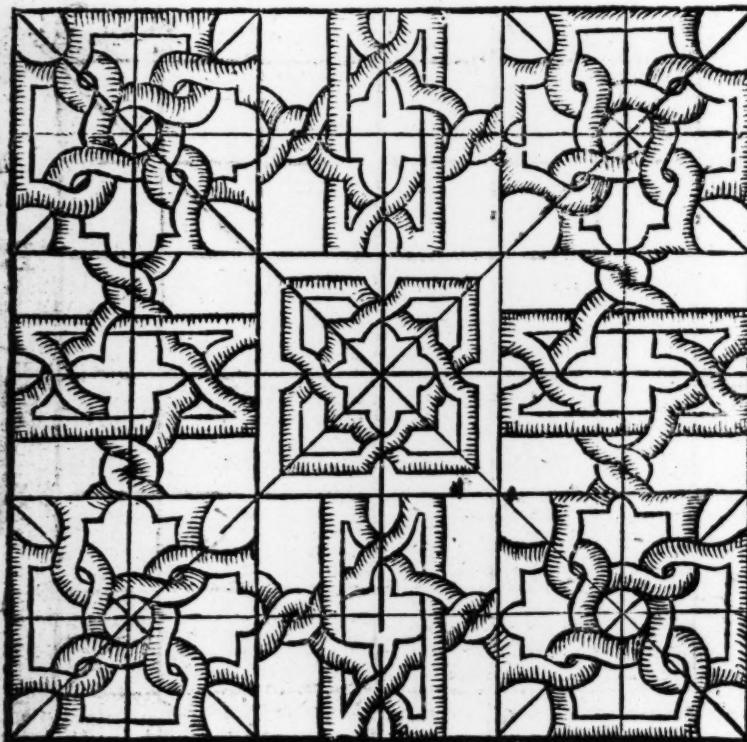
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-
OUT LINES.

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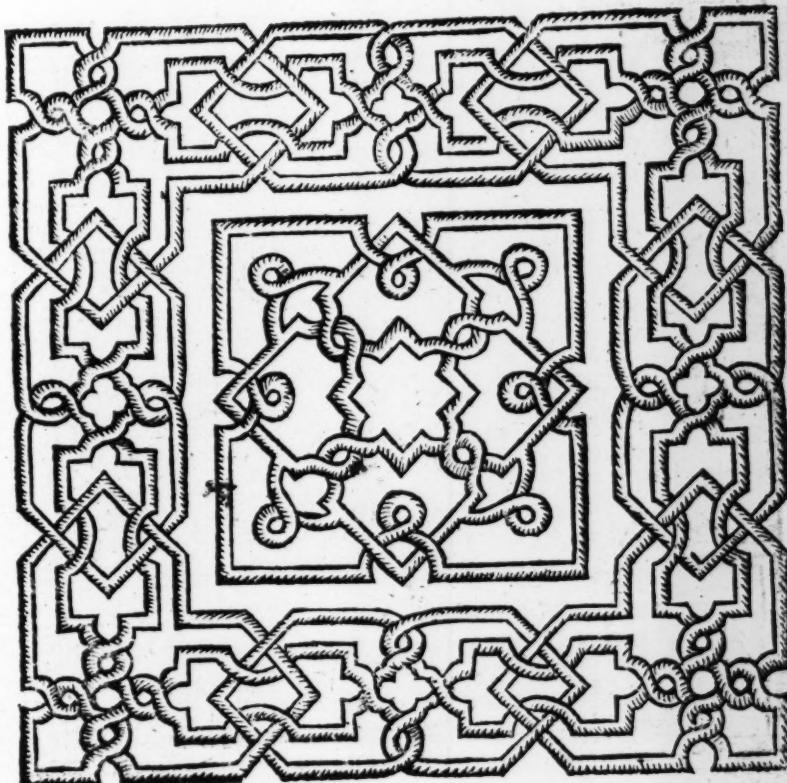
A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR
cords or lines to draw a knot with a border, and for to
make a border of beds parted in the middest.



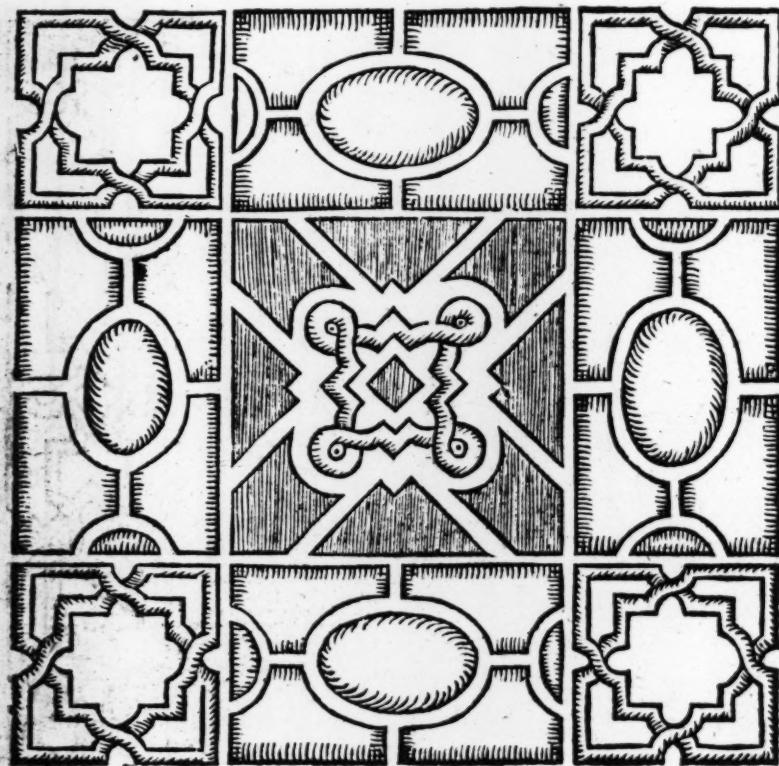
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CORDS FA-
stened vpon the border, with a knot in the midſt.



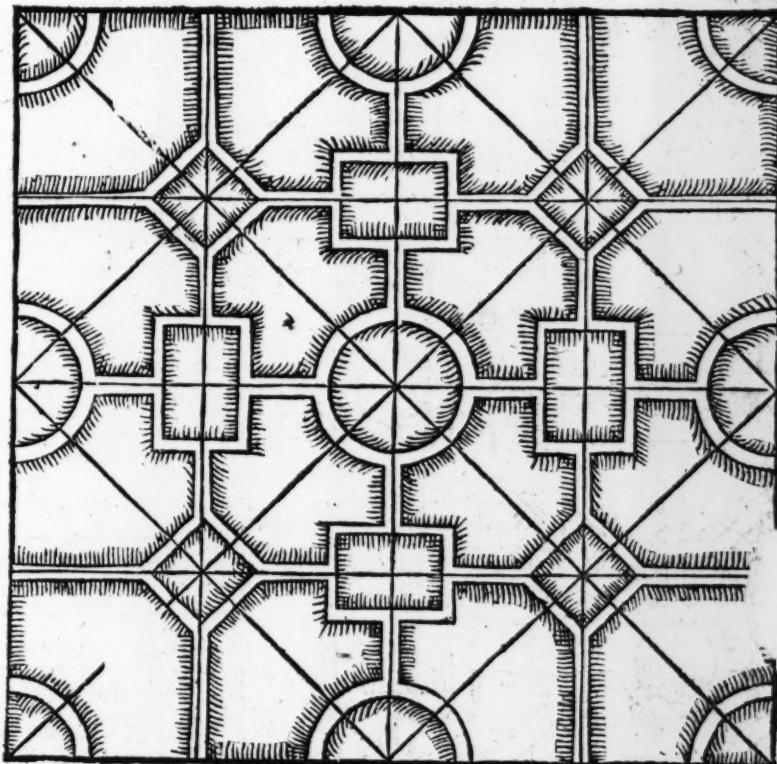
A BORDER WITH A KNOT
in the middest thereof.



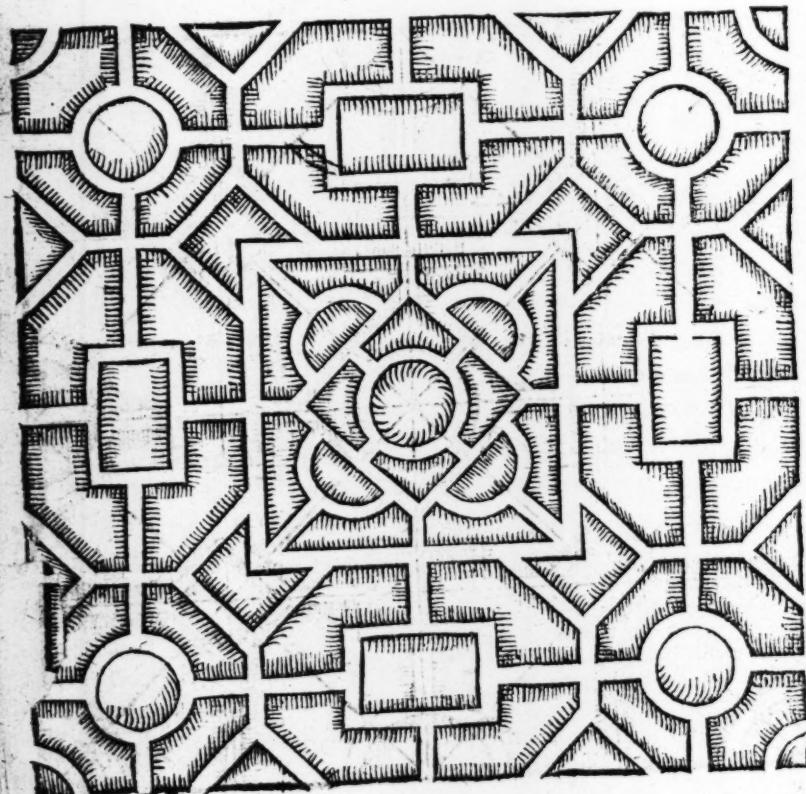
A BORDER OR KNOT DEVIDED
or parted, containing fие small knots, with the midſt.



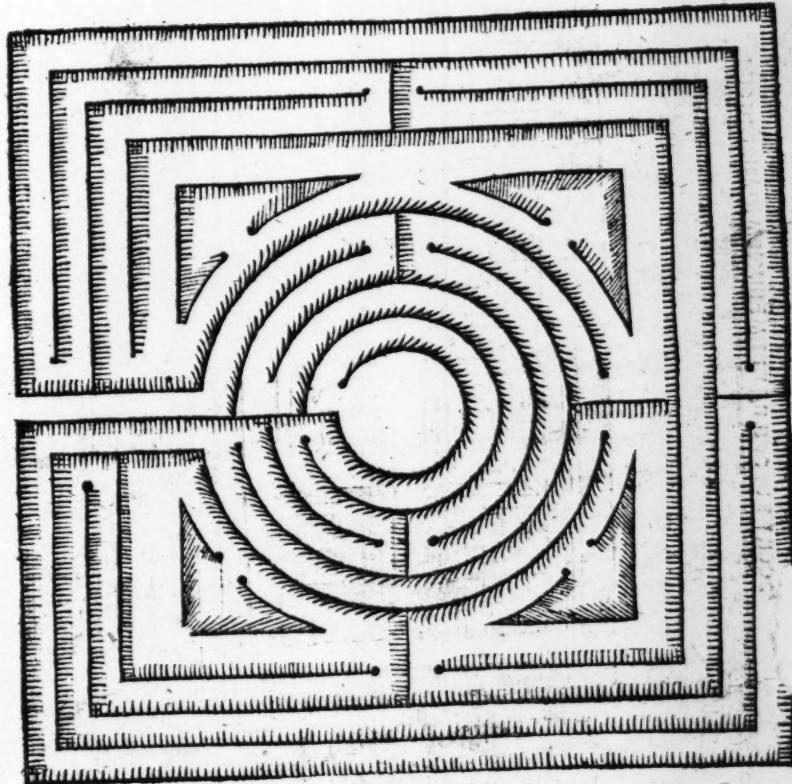
THE FORME OF THE LINES SET UP-
on the knot, whose squares or beds are parted.



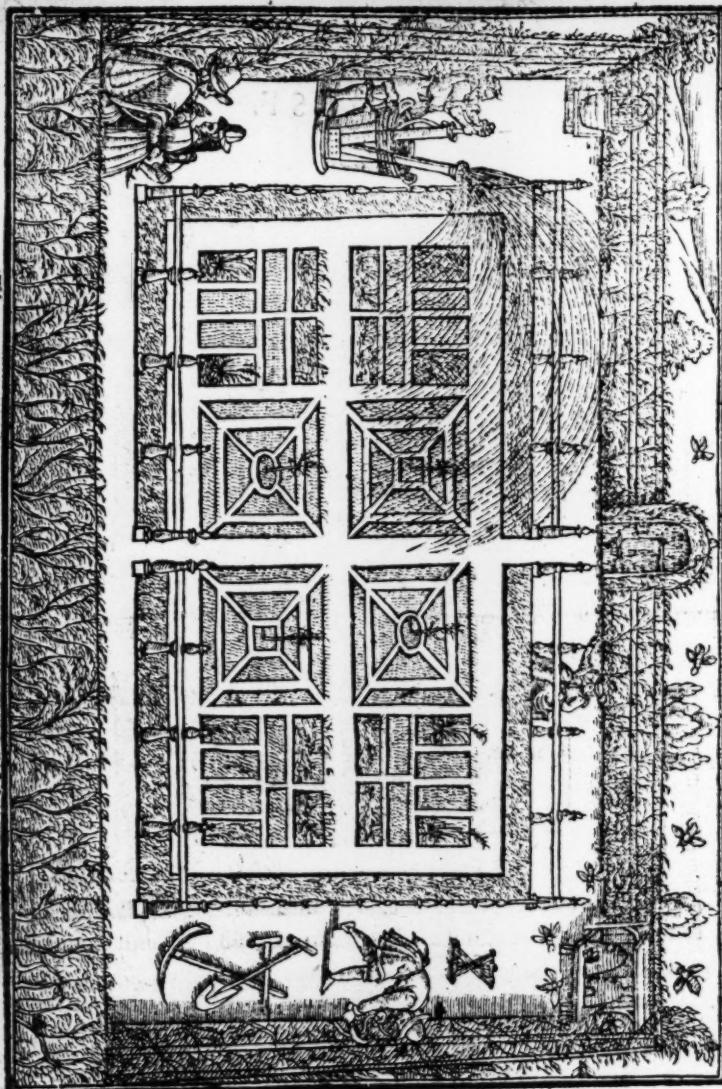
A BORDER OF BEDS OR SQVARES
parted, and the middest thereof.

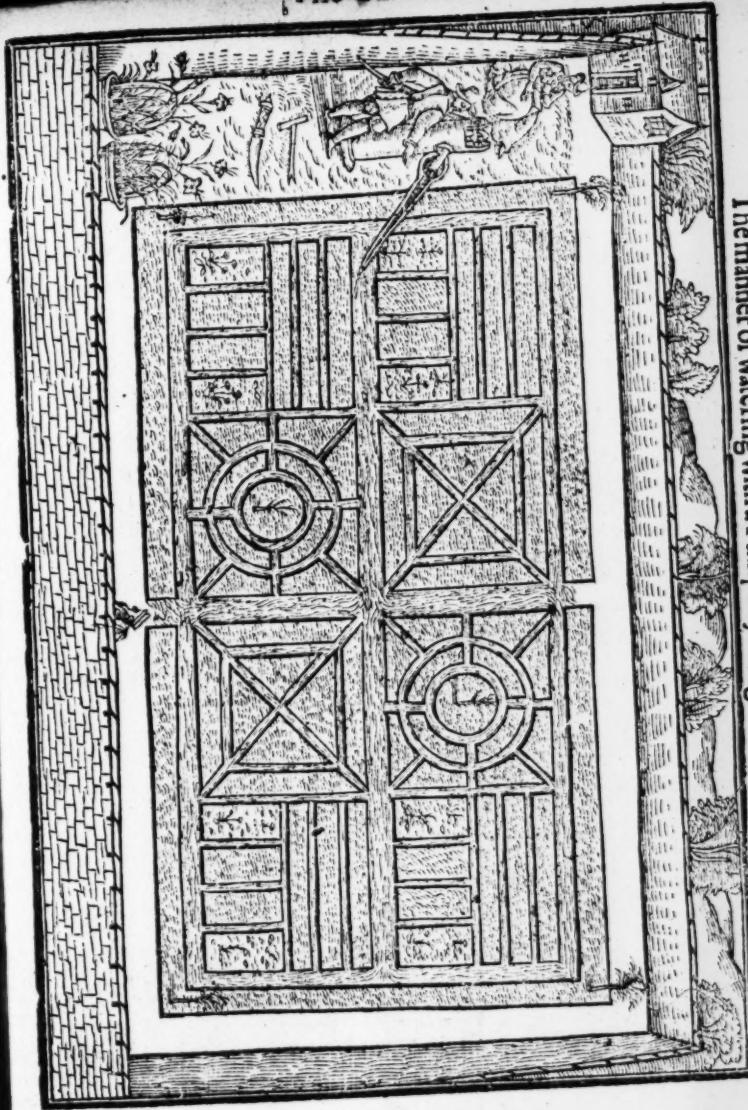


A MASE.



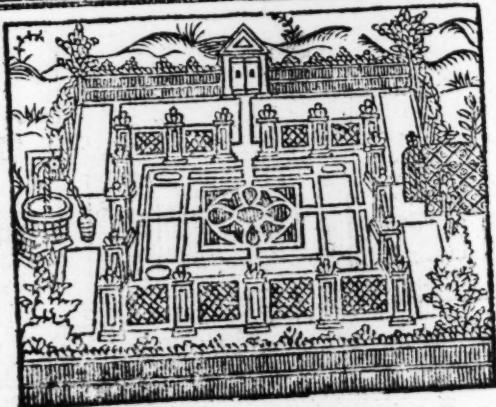
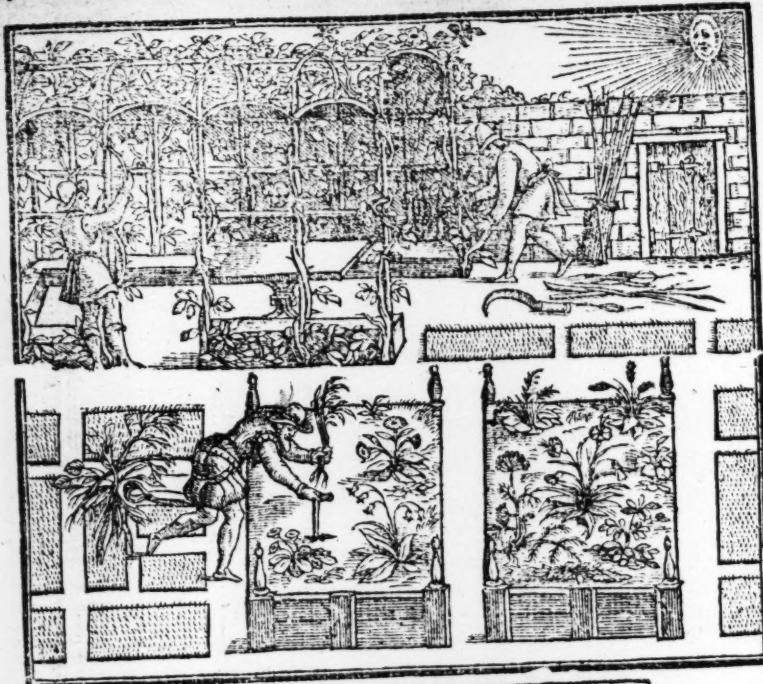
The manner of watering with a Pump in a Tubb.





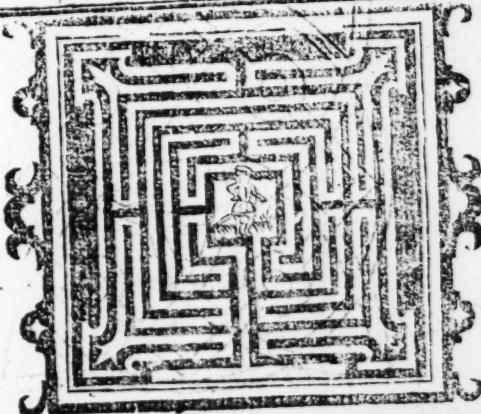
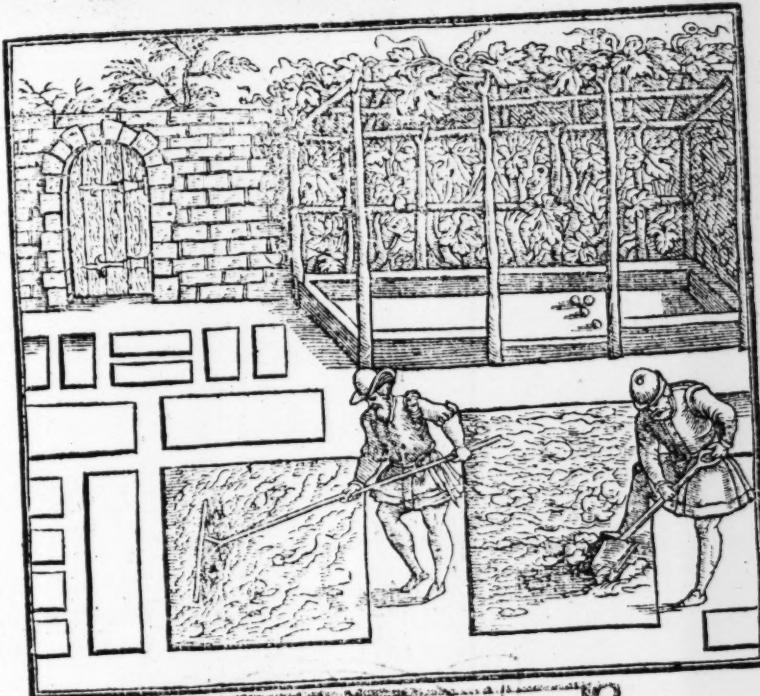
The manner of watering with a Pumppe by troughes in a Garden.

52
The Garden.



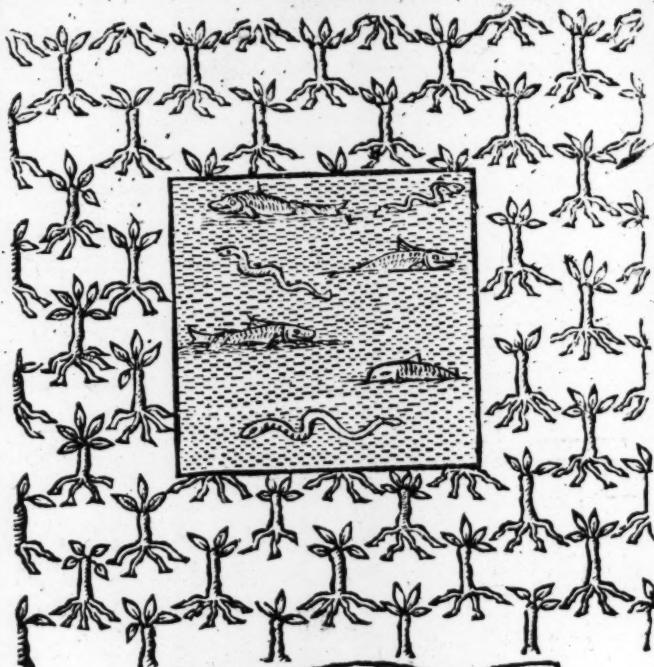
The Garden.

53



The Garden.

54



Worthy remedies and secrets anailing against the stroying of Snailes, Cankerwormes, the long bodied mothes, garden fleas, earth-wormes, and moles.

Africanus singular among the Grecke writers of husbandrie, reporteth, that Garden plantes and rootes may well be purged and rid of the harmefull wormes, if their dennes or deep holes be smoaked, the wind aiding, with the dung of the Cowe or Oxe burned.

That worthy Plinie in his first booke of histories writeth, that if the owner or Gardener sprinckleth the pure mother of the oyle Oline without any salt in it doth also drue the wormes away, and defend the plantes and herbes from being gnawen of them. And if they shall cleave to the rootes of the plantes, through mallice or breeding of the young, yet this weedeth them clean away. The plantes or herbes will not after be gnawen or harmed by Garden-fleas, if with the naturall remedie, as with the herb Rocket, the Gardener shall bestow his bedes in many places.

The Coleworts and all pot hearbs are greatly defended from the gnawing of the garden fleas, by Radish growing among them. The eare or sharp vineger doth also preuaile, tempered with the iuice of Henbane, and sprinkled on the garden fleas. To these the water in which the hearbe Nigella Roma-na shall be steeped for a night, and sprinkled on the plantes, as the Greek Pamphilus reporteth, doth like preuaile against the garden fleas.

Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that the noisome vermine or creeping things will not breed of the Pot hearbs, if the Gardiner shall before the committing to the earth, drye all the seedes in the skinne of the Tortoise, or sow the hearbe Mint in many places of the Garden, especially among the Coleworts. The bitter Fitch and Rocket (as I afore uttered) bestowed among the Pot hearbs, so that the seedes be sown in the first quarter of the Hoone, do greatly auaille vs. Also the Lanker and Palmer worms, which in many places woxke great iniurie both to the gardens and vines, may the owner or gardiner dryue away with the figge-tree ashes sprinckled on them and the hearbes.

There be some which sprinckle the plants and hearbes with the lie made of the fig-tree ashes, but it destroyes the wormes, to strew (as experience reporteth) the ashes alone on them.

There be others which rather will to plant or sow that big Onion, named in Latin Scilla or Squilla, here and there in beddes, or hangthem in sundry places of the garden.

Others also will to fixe ricer Creuilles with nailes in many places of the Garden, which if they shall yet withstand or contend with all these reme- dies, then may the Gardiner apply to exercise this deuise, in taking the Oxe or Cowe braine, and the mother of oyle Olieue, which after the well mixing togither, and heating ouer the fire, the same be stirred about vntill it be hote, and when through cold this mixture shall be sprinckled on the pot hearbes and trees, doth maruelously preuaile, as the skilfull Anatolius of experience reporteth.

The

The worthy Palladius Rutilius reporteth, that if the owner or Gardiner burne great bundles of the Garlike blades (without heads) dried, through all the allies of the garden, and vnto these the dung of Backes added, that the sauour of the smoke (by the help of the wind) may be driven to many places, especially to those where they most abound & swarm, and the Gardiner shall see so speedy a destruction, as is to be wondred at.

The worthy Plinie of great knoledge reporteth, that these may be driven from the Pot-hearbs, if the bitter Fitch seeds be mixed and sownen together with them, or to the braunches of trees, Creuises hanged vp by the horngs in many places, doth like preuaile. These also are letted from encreasing, yea they in heaps presently gathered are destroyed, as the Greekes report of obseruation, if the Gardiner by taking certain Palmer or Lanker-wormes out of the Garden next ioyning, shall seeth them in water with Dill, and the same being through cold, shall sprinkle on the hearbes & trees, that the mixture may wet and soke thorough the nestes, euē vnto the yong ones, cleauing togither, that they may tast therof, will speedely dispatch them. But in this doing, the Gardiner must be very wary, and haue an attentiu eie, that none of the mixture fal on his face nor hands.

Besides these, the owner or Gardiner may use this remedy certaine, and easilly prepared, if about the bigge armes of trees, or stemmes of the hearbs, he kindle and burn the stronger lime and brimstone togither. Or if the owner make a smoke with the Mushromes, growing vnder the Nut tree, or burn

the hooches of Goates, or the gumme Galbanum. or
els make a smoke with the Hartg-horne, the wind
aiding, by blowing towards them.

The Husbandmen and Gardiners in our time,
haue found out this easie practise, being now com-
mon every where, which is on this wise, that when
these, after shours of rain are cropen into the warm
sun, or into places standing against the sun, early in
the mezning shake either their fruites and leaues, or
the pot-herbes, or ihe boughs of the trees for thise
bring yet stiffe, thogh the cold of the night, are pro-
cured of the same, the lighter and sooner to fall, nor
able after to recouer vp againe, so that the Palmer
worms thus lying on the ground, are then in a rea-
dinesse to be killed of the Gardiner.

If the owner mind to destroy any other cree-
ping things noyous to herbes and trees, (which
Palladius and Rutilius name, both herbe and Leke
wasters) then let him hearken to this inuention
and devise of the Greeke Dyophanes, who willrth
to purchase the maw of a Wether sheepe new kil-
led, and the same as yet full of his extremetall filth,
which lightly couer with the earth in the same
place, where these most haunt in the garden, and af-
ter two dayes shall the Gardiner find there, that
the mothes with long bodies, and other creeping
things, will be gathered in diuers compaines to
the place right ouer it, whiche the owner shall either
remooue and carry further, or dig and burie very
deep in the same place, that they may not after arise
and come soorth, which when the Gardener shall
haue exercised the same, but twice or thrice, he shall
utterly extinguish, and quite destroy all the kinds of
cree-

creeping things that annoy and spoile the Garden plants.

The husbandmen in Flanders arme the stocks, and compasse the bigger armes of their trees, with wispes of straw handsomely made and fastened or bound about, by which the Palmer wormes are constrained to creape vp to the tops of the trees, and there slayed, so ihat (as it were by snarcs and en- gines laid) th̄se in the end are driven away, or thus in their way begun, are speedily or soone after pro- cuted to turne backe againe. As vnto the remedies of the Snailles particularly belongeth, these may the gardiner like wise chase from the kitchin herbs, if he either sprinckle the new mother of the Oyle Olive, or foot of the chimney on the hearbs, as if he bestowed the bitter fitch in beds among th̄e, which also availeth against other noysome wormes, and creeping things, as I afore vittered, that if the Gar- diner would possesse a green and delectable garden, let him then sprinckle diligently all the quarters, beds, and borders of the garden, with the mixture of water and pouder of Fennygrecce tempered to- gether, or set vpright in the middle of the garden, the whole bare head without the flesh of the vnchast Alle, as I afore wroote.

Excellent inuentiones and helpe against the
garden Moles.

The skilfull Paxanus hath left in writing, that if the Gardener shall make hollow a big nut, or boore a hollow hole into some sound peece of wood, being narrow, in filling the one or the other with

Rosin, Pitch, Chasse, & Brinstone, of each so much as shall suffice to the filling of the Nut, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readiness, stop every where with diligence at the goings forth, and breaching holes of the Mole, that by those the fuming smoke in no maner may issue out, yet so handle the matter, that one mouth and hole be only left open, and the same so large, that wel the Nut or vessel kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, wherby it may take the wind of the one side, which may so send in the saavour both of the Rosin and Brinstone into the hollow tombe, or resting place of the Mole: by the same practise so workmanly handled, by filling the holes with the smoke, shall the owner or gardiner either drive quite away all the Moles in the ground, or kill them in short time dead.

There be some that take the white Nacelewort, or the rynde of Cynocrambes beaten and farced, and with Barly meale and Eggs finely tempered together, they make both Cakes and Pasties wrought with wine and milk, and those they lay within the Moles denne, or hole.

Albertus of worthy memory reporteth, that if the owner or gardiner closeth or diligently stoppeth the mouthes of the Moleholes with the Garlike, onion, or lecke, it shall either drive the moles away, or kill them, through the strong saavour stinking or breathing into them.

Many there be, that to drive away these harmefull Moles, doe bring vp young Cats in their garden ground, and make tame Weasels, to the end that either of these through the hunting after them may

may so drive away this pestiferous annoyance, being taught to watch at their straight passages, and mouthes of the holes comming forth.

Others there be also which diligently fill and stop vp their holes with the red Drake or Ruddell and iuice of the wild Cucumber, or sow the seeds of Palma Christi, beeing a kind of Satyron, in beds, through which they will not after cast vp, nor tarry thercabout.

But some exercise this easie practise, in taking a live Mole, and burning the pouder of brimstone about him, being in a deep earthen pot, throghe which he is procured to cry, all others in the mean time as they report, are moued to resort thither.

There are some besides, which lay silke snares at the mouth of their holes.

To the simple Husbandmen may this easie practise of no cost suffice, in setting downe into the earth a stiffe rod or greene branch of the Elder tree,

FINIS.

